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WE RALLY TO THE HARVEST

GOVERNOR's COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR - 1963
PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

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Pennsylvania. Governor's
Committee on Migratory
"We rally to the harvest"

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
PREPARING FOR THE SEASON	2
Migrant Crews Recruited	2
Camp Inspections	4
Social and Child Care Services	5
Chaplain Services	6
Pilot Health Project	6
Regional Orientation Program	6
Nutrition Consultation	7
THE MIGRANT ARRIVES	7
Ministering to the Migrants	8
Pennsylvania Council of Churches	8
Catholic Apostolate to the Migrants	10
Mennonite Voluntary Service	10
Migrant Child Care Centers and Services	11
Financing the Program	12
Program Supervision	13
Migrant Day Care Program	13
Developments in 1963	13
Preschool Children	16
Progress in Learning	18
School-Age Children	19
Parents	20
Mennonite Day Care Center	21
Community	22
Extra Dividends	22
Activities of Social Workers	22
Social and Cultural Problems	23
Family Problems	23
Foster Care	24
Adults also Need Help	24
Help in Emergencies	24
Coordination of Local Programs	26
Surplus Foods	26
Public Assistance	26

Thrift Sales for Clothing 27
Physical Needs 27

Department of Public Instruction and Public School Enrollment 28

Health Services to Migrants 28
Prevalent Health Problems 30
Health Affects Behavior 31
Nutrition 32
Health Education 32
Migrant Health Services Project 32
Procedure 33
Treatment Costs 34
Nurses Functions 34
Sanitation Services 34
Educational Efforts 35
Findings and Results 35

Migrant Camp Award Ceremony 37

LOOKING AHEAD TO 1964 37

TABLES

Page

1. Number of Migrant Workers and Major Crops Harvested by Month During the 1963 Season 3a

2. Concentration of Agricultural Migrants and Crops Harvested by County During the 1963 Season 3b

3. Summary of Pennsylvania Migrant Labor Camp Regulations 4a

4. Number of Migrant Children Served in Migrant Day Care Centers Supervised by the Department of Public Welfare 11a

5. Migrant Activity Report 29

"RALLY TO THE HARVEST"

Migrant Health and Welfare Services in Pennsylvania

1963

Introduction

Pennsylvania was one of the first states in the nation to recognize the responsibility to extend health and welfare services to migratory farm workers needed at the peak of each season. In 1963 state and private agencies continued to rally to this purpose. The 7,000 workers who came into the state to help harvest the 70 million dollar fruit, tobacco and vegetable crops found continued improvement in housing and expanded health and welfare services.

Previously, despite the fact that the migrant worker was necessary to the agricultural economy of the state, there had been minimal enforcement of migrant camp regulations and there were no policies covering crew leader licensing or transportation of the migrant worker. Neither were there health, welfare or day care services for his family. Lack of these necessary regulations, lack of status as a resident, and the corresponding contacts with the community in which he was working caused the migrant to lead an isolated life. In some cases he led a precarious, marginal existence due to inadequate housing, poor sanitary and cooking facilities, little protection from the elements, and no educational opportunities or care for his children.

He was, as indeed he still is, further hampered by his own illiteracy, meager education and lack of opportunity to develop skills other than those minimal agricultural skills he possesses. Improvement of these conditions, in part, can be credited to the work of the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor. This Committee established in 1952 by gubernatorial decree, originally consisted only of those state departments concerned with migrant problems. In 1957 it was expanded to include associations of growers and processors, church and private welfare groups, a citizens' council and labor unions. It serves as a coordinating body for these agencies and organizations.

The past ten years have seen the establishment and subsequent enforcement of regulations as well as the development of services to provide health, safety and protection for the migrant worker and his family, and protective care and education for his children.

Presently housing regulations require minimum standards of construction, cooking, sanitation and health facilities in migrant camps.

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Regulations covering transportation stipulate that trucks and buses be of good mechanical condition and operated by drivers with full qualifications.

Social services provide welfare, case work services and day care. Health clinics have been initiated for adults and children, and steps have been taken to explore the possibilities of nutrition and health education programs.

Educational opportunities have been provided for school-age children in migrant summer schools and in the regular school systems.

Probably the most significant area of progress also has been made in developing community awareness and organization to meet the needs of the migrant for spiritual, educational and recreational services.

PREPARING FOR THE SEASON

Throughout the winter and spring planning and preparation for the migrant season were carried on by all departments, agencies and organizations; the Department of Labor and Industry for recruitment of crews and inspection and licensing of camps, the Department of Health and of Public Welfare for health and social services, the Pennsylvania State University and Eastern Mennonite Voluntary Service for migrant day care centers, and the Pennsylvania Council of Churches and the Catholic Apostolate for Migrants to provide chaplain services to the migrants.

MIGRANT CREWS RECRUITED

Despite efforts of the Farm Labor Service, a division of the Department of Labor and Industry's State Employment Service, to use resident labor to its fullest, there were areas in the Commonwealth in which the farm work force was inadequate to meet peak harvest needs. Consequently, a total of 7,000 migrant workers, or 28% of the total seasonal labor employed from May to November in 1963, were persons from out of the State. Of these, the majority were contacted in Florida through the Annual Worker Plan of the federal-state Employment Service system. This is a coordinated nationwide Employment Service program providing for successive job commitments for migrant crews, usually involving more than one state.

In 1963, representatives of 12 states pooled their worker needs. They visited 16 offices of the Florida State Employment Service during the month of April to recruit and schedule crew leaders for the approach-

ing harvesting season. Arrangements were made or confirmed for 78 crews with crew leaders to come to Pennsylvania for harvesting after completing earlier commitments in Southern States. Also, preseason rrangements were made with Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana for six additional crews.

When contacted, each crew leader was provided with an application for a Pennsylvania crew leader's license and a fingerprint card. During this season 94 crew leaders applied for licenses to come into Pennsylvania to aid in the harvesting process.

Migrant crews were needed to supply agricultural labor in harvesting the following major crops:

TABLE I

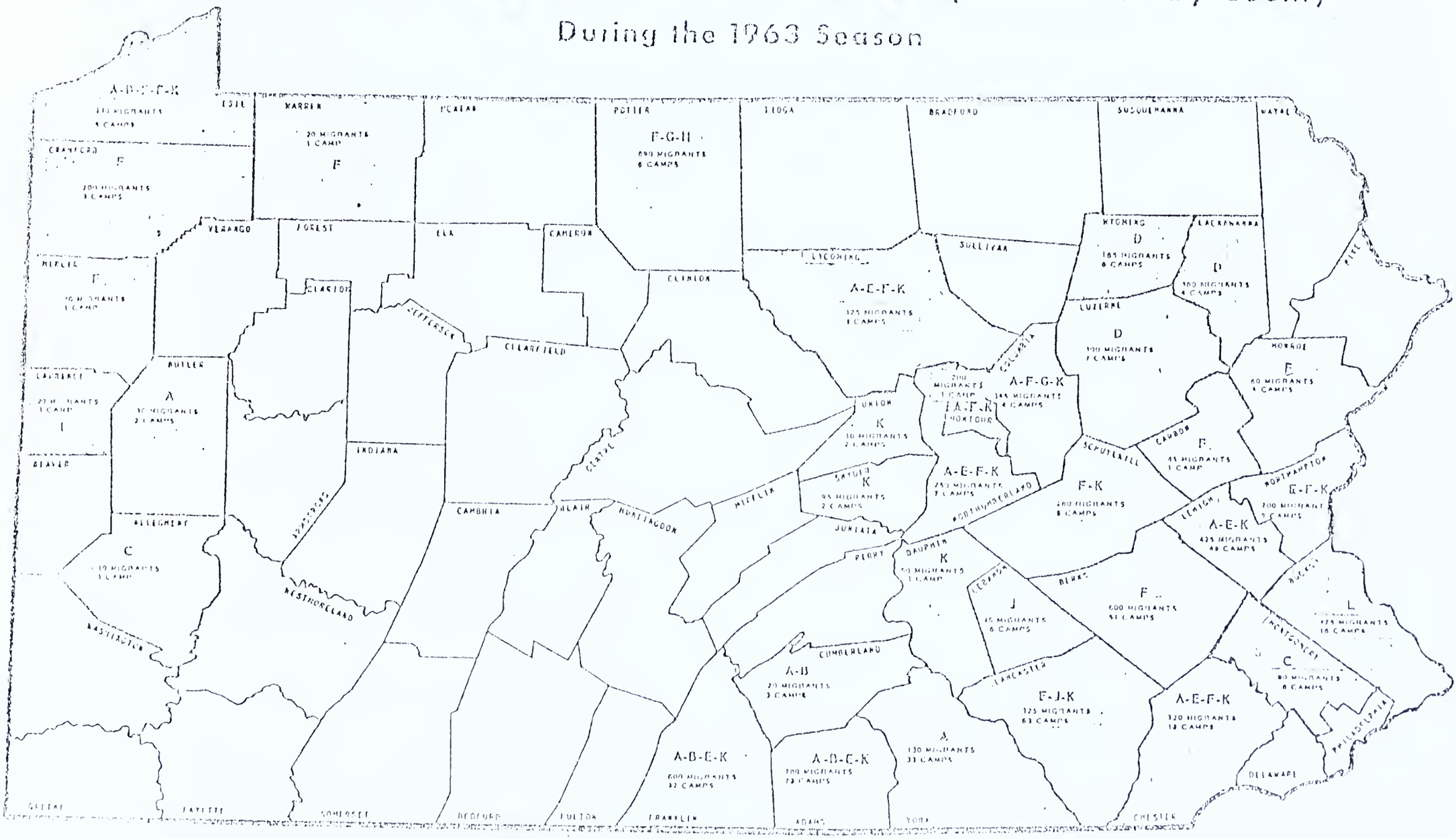
Number of Migrant Agricultural Workers and Major Crops Harvested by Month During the 1963 Season

Month	Number of Migrants	Crops
May	550	Strawberries Asparagus
June	1550*	Strawberries
July	2250	Cherries Beans Peaches
August	6050	Beans Tomatoes Peaches
September	6300	Beans Tomatoes Peaches Apples Potatoes
October	4800	Apples Potatoes
November	350	Apples

*Many engaged in pre-harvest activities.

TABLE 2

Concentration of Agricultural Migrants and Crops Harvested by County, During the 1963 Season



KEY:

A. APPLES
B. CHERRIES
C. CAULIFLOWERS
D. GREEN TOMATOES
E. PEACHES
F. POTATOES
G. SNAP BEANS
H. STRAWBERRIES
I. SWEET CORN
J. TOBACCO
K. TOMATOES
L. FRESH VEGETABLES

TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS – 7000
TOTAL NUMBER OF FARM LABOR CAMPS – 425

Note: Many migrants work in more than one area of the State. Therefore, county totals cannot be added to arrive at a State total.

CAMP INSPECTIONS

In 1963 the Department of Labor and Industry inspected and licensed 425 migrant labor camps in 33 counties of Pennsylvania. These camps varied widely in construction, with the majority of them made up of barrack type structures of wood, concrete block or sheet metal with individual cubicles for workers and families. In many of these camps there are central sanitary and laundry facilities and community kitchens. However, some camps have small one or two burner units for meal preparation in individual rooms occupied by families. Safety and health aspects of these camps were investigated by the Bureau of Inspection and by cooperating sanitarians of the Department of Health.

ary of Pennsylvania Migrant Labor Camp Regulations

1.—*Coverage and Administration*

Camps covered	Exemption (number of occupants)	License requirements	Responsibility for compliance	Penalty	Administrative agency
Mi[illegible] farm labor [illegible] . . . Omitted [illegible] ing quarters [illegible] "seasonal" workers.	None specified	License required for the construction and operation of a camp. Application to be made at least 60 days before opening or reopening of camp. Before it is issued, Department of Labor and Industry to receive from *Health Department* a satisfactory report of preliminary sanitary inspection of camp. Annual license; revocable. After 10/1/57, no license for newly constructed housing to be granted except after building plans have been approved by Department of Labor and Industry.[a]	Owner, tenant, lessee, or manager of camp responsible for enforcement of all rules relating to management. Also, owner to provide necessary sanitary and other appliances; tenant, manager, etc. responsible for their maintenance. Occupants responsible for carrying out all regulations affecting their conduct.[a]	Every person violating regulations or interfering with their enforcement, to be penalized, as provided under the law. Law provides for penalty ranging from $25 to $100 or up to 30 days imprisonment for first offense to a fine of not more than $500 and/or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months for third offense. Each violation constitutes a separate offense. In addition, those provisions of regulation adopted under the Fire and Panic Law are punishable by a fine of not more than $300 and/or up to 3 months imprisonment. Department may also, after notice, order a building or structure vacated or placed out of service until law is complied with.	Department of Labor and Industry.

2.—*Provisions Relating to Site and Physical Facilities*

p area	Construction and layout	Living quarters	Cooking and eating facilities	Windows and exits	Screening	Heating	Fire prevention
s and [illegible] d, [illegible] d. [illegible] ed to [illegible] ater [illegible] [illegible].	Roof and wall of each building to be of water-resistive construction. If buildings occupied by both sexes, all interior partitions are to extend from floor to ceiling or roof. Floors of each room to be constructed of wood, asphalt, or concrete (details). Wooden floors to be 1 foot above ground level. All floors to be kept in good repair. Cellars to be dry at all times. Not to be occupied for sleeping, cooking, or dining.	In sleeping rooms, 35 square feet and 250 cubic feet of air space per occupant required. If families use same room for sleeping and cooking, 400 cubic feet of air space per occupant required. Except in family housing, separate sleeping accommodations for each sex required. Not less than two rooms for each family of husband and wife and one or more children of 10 or over. Also required if one parent and one or more children of opposite sex 10 years or over. Suitable beds, in sufficient number for occupants, to be provided all employees. To be made of steel, wood, canvas, or other sanitary material and constructed so as to afford reasonable comfort; distance between beds specified; to be furnished with adequate, comfortable and sanitary bedding. Mattresses to be sunlined prior to each season, and thereafter if necessary to prevent spread of disease. Bed linens, if provided, are to be kept clean and sanitary.	Camp to be provided with adequate stoves or similar cooking facilities. Storage space for food to be provided. Adequate refrigeration to be available to families doing their own cooking and for those served by central kitchens. Cooking of meals by a family within its assigned quarters is permitted, provided a safe and adequate area is available. Where central kitchen provided for workers to do their own cooking, room shall not be used for sleeping quarters. Where meals furnished by operator, manager, or commissionaire, kitchen and dining rooms to be separate from sleeping quarters. Rooms used for cooking and food storage not to be used for sleeping. Kitchen, dining, and food storage rooms shall be constructed so that they can be maintained in clean and sanitary condition. Screens to be provided, etc.	Each living and sleeping room requires one window; dimensions depend on number of room occupants. Half of window area to be openable. Living and sleeping rooms require door leading to outside and/or to corridors leading directly to outside exit. All outside exits to open outwardly. Window ventilation opening and door required for toilet facilities and washrooms (details). Details provided re screen doors, so that they may be opened rapidly in an emergency. See also *Fire Prevention* column.	In living or sleeping quarters, all wall openings leading to outside to be screened during fly season. Dining rooms, kitchens, and food storage rooms to have screening in good repair at all times when camp is used. Windows and ventilation openings of toilet rooms, privies, etc., to be screened.	Every dwelling unit used after Oct. 15 to have properly installed and maintained heating equipment of adequate capacity to maintain 65° F. Equipment to be in good repair, etc. Stove or other device for heating a building (or for cooking) to be insulated (details).	Every floor of building used for housing to have sufficient ways of egress and escape, in compliance with the Fire and Panic Law (administered by the Department of Labor and Industry), including two ways of egress as remote from each other as possible, with exceptions possible in buildings of two stories or less. Additional means of egress may be required; ways of egress to be free from obstruction and lighted; fire escapes to be adequately painted and maintained in safe condition to meet requirements of Department. Specifically required that buildings more than two stories in height are to be constructed in accordance with Fire and Panic Law. Buildings two stories or less to be equipped with gong or other fire alarm system. Camps in rural districts to have fire chief or marshal. Fire-fighting equipment (details) required at camps.

3.—Provisions Relating to Sanitary Facilities

Water supply	Toilet facilities	Sewage disposal	Refuse disposal	Insect and rodent control	Bathing and laundry facilities
Adequate supply of cool, pure, and wholesome water with supply outlets not more than 200 feet from any dwelling unit to be furnished for drinking and domestic purposes. Water to be secured from public water works or other Health Department approved source. Details re use of wells or springs as source of water supply. Either individual drinking cups or the principle of the bubbling fountain is to be used (details).	Separate toilet facilities for each sex. To be clearly marked in English and prevalent native language of camp occupants. Details of separation provided. Detailed requirements re privies, water closets, urinals, and chemical toilets without sewer connections include: 1 facility for each 15 persons of each sex, with substitutions of urinals, in the ratio of 1 for each 18 men, for one-third of facilities for men, permitted. Facilities to be located not less than 25 feet or more than 100 feet from living quarters they are serving. Also provision for ventilation, construction, maintenance of chemical toilets, etc. Detailed requirements re toilet facilities with sewer connections include: same number of facilities as above, proviso that facilities be readily accessible to living quarters they serve, ventilation standards, construction specifications, minimum water requirements for flushing, etc. Also, every water closet hereafter installed to be in separate compartment in a toilet room. Each toilet room or water closet with sewer connections to be well lighted at all hours, when necessary, as determined by Department of Labor and Industry. In camps where electricity available, privy and other types of facilities without sewer connections to be lighted at all hours of the night, and the day when necessary. All approaches to toilet facilities to be kept free from obstruction.	Drainage to be carried through a covered drain to a covered cesspool or septic tank or otherwise disposed of as not to become offensive or insanitary. Details provided re filling of privy pits, etc. Also, disposal of contents to be in accordance with laws of State and regulations of Health Department.	A sufficient number of metal or metal-lined receptacles of water-tight construction with closely fitting covers to be adjacent and convenient to all kitchens, dining rooms, and living quarters. Garbage and refuse to be placed therein at once. Contents to be burned, buried, or otherwise disposed of as not to become offensive or insanitary whenever full, but not less than once a day. Requirements re refuse (and drainage) disposal to be posted conspicuously in kitchens and dining rooms: in English and prevalent language of camp. Details provided re camp cleanliness. Secretary of Labor and Industry authorized to order immediate cleansing of any premises or articles or their destruction if they constitute a menace to the health of camp occupants.	No provisions.....	Separate washrooms for each sex; plainly designated, solidly separated. Washing facilities to be furnished for each sex, as follows: 2 ft. of trough for 8 occupants; 3 ft. for 15; 6–30; 8–44; and 10–50, etc. Each 2 ft. to be equipped with a spray pipe or faucet connected to both hot and cold water. Washbasin (hot and cold faucets) may be substituted, in ratio of 1 basin for each 2 ft. of trough. One shower bath with hot and cold water, for each 25 occupants of each sex. Waterproof condition. Bath tubs, with hot and cold water, in ratio of 1 tub to 6 occupants, may be provided as an alternative. Each toilet room to have washbasin conveniently located to it, unless general washroom facilities are conveniently located on same floor. Illumination of washing and bathing facilities required so that all parts are easily visible day and night. One laundry tray or washtub for every 25 occupants, conveniently accessible to all living quarters, required.

SOCIAL AND CHILD CARE SERVICES

To provide and coordinate health and welfare services for the number of people involved, community organization and planning were essential. Many communities took more and more responsibility for providing assistance to the agricultural seasonal worker. When such services were readily available to the migrant worker, some impact was made on his general health, living conditions, and personal behavior before he moved on to his next job.

In the past, county migrant committees had given generously of their time to assist the staffs of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare and the Pennsylvania State University in planning day care centers. However, with the growth of the program, a need arose for more local community involvement and participation. It was proposed that a small child care services committee be set up in each area to work continuously with the day care staff and social workers.

To this end, the Migrant Ministry of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches agreed and extended their county and local migrant committees to include sub-committees on day care. Throughout the winter that followed the local migrant committees, with the help of the State Consultant on Services to Migrant Children, recruited from among their membership those who could work actively on the day care program.

By Spring, with the ground-work well prepared, the coordinator of the Migrant Day Care Program had eight committees of men and women ready to work with her and eager to begin the summer schedule. The new committees brought with them to their tasks fresh enthusiasm and many helpful ideas. Their tasks constituted some of the most basic and necessary components of planning for a day care center. They:

- Assisted the coordinator in finding a suitable facility for a center.
- Helped supervise the care and maintenance of the facility.
- Found local school bus drivers to transport children from migrant camps to the centers.
- Recruited a corps of volunteer workers to assist in the centers and help the social workers take children to doctors, hospitals and clinics.
- Participated in an evaluation of the centers at the end of the season.

CHAPLAIN SERVICES

"The director of the Migrant Ministry attended more than 100 planning meetings with local migrant committees, six national committee meetings, and gave approximately sixty migrant presentations in churches on community organization to prepare local communities for the arrival of the migrants. In addition, the migrant director's office filled many requests for information, materials, audio-visuals, and gave consultation advice on student work projects in the field of migrant work, as well as processed for distribution health, sewing and first aid kits, clothing, blankets, games, Bibles, portions of scripture and other religious papers for the migrants."[1]

"The Annual Eastern Region Training Conference to orient seasonal staff chaplains, held in June in cooperation with the National Council of Churches, was attended by the State Migrant Director and all chaplains serving in Pennsylvania as well as in neighboring states."[1]

PILOT HEALTH PROJECT

"The Pennsylvania Department of Health received a grant from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare to conduct a pilot study to determine a method for providing health and medical services to a group of migrant workers and their families in a four-county area.

Contact was made with migrant ministers, camp owners, migrant committees, church groups and day care centers to solicit their aid in participating in and explaining the purpose of this project. Contact was made and approval sought from the county medical societies for the carrying out of the project."[2]

REGIONAL ORIENTATION PROGRAM

Regional Orientation programs instituted prior to the opening of the migrant day care centers in several areas were found to be particularly valuable to day care staffs, social workers, public health physicians, nurses, sanitarians, educators, nutritionists, county migrant day care services committees, farm labor service representatives and

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1 Annual Report, Division of Missions, Ministry to Migrants, The Pennsylvania Council of Churches, 1963

2 Health and Medical Services for Agricultural Seasonal Workers Annual Progress Report: 1963 Migrant Health Service Project Grant 33 U.S. Public Health Service: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Planning, Evaluation and Research, Division of Research. p. 1, 20.

Committee on Migratory
"We rally to the harvest"

chaplains. These meetings provided an opportunity to define roles and services of the various community agencies concerned. They also served to initiate the coordination of effort and communication needed among the field personnel.

NUTRITION CONSULTATION

At the request of the Director of Special Services of the Office of Children and Youth the Director of Nutrition, Pennsylvania Department of Health, participated in nutrition program planning for the migrant day care centers. She also participated in the orientation programs in Arendtsville, Avondale, Bloomsburg, Sunbury and Dallas.

The Assistant Director of the Division of Nutrition represented the Division at a meeting of the Program Planning Sub-Committee on Health, Education and Welfare for Migrant Workers. She discussed potentials for nutrition services and the need for integration of nutrition into the total health program for migrant workers.

THE MIGRANT ARRIVES

The readiness of the camp for the arrival of the migrant worker is closely related to the attitude of the grower. In some instances grass was mowed, camps were cleaned, screened and aired, and water was turned on in preparation for the arrival of the workers. One well organized crew leader appointed a lieutenant or "out post" to move ahead of the crew, check the situation in the camp, contact the grower and make all necessary arrangements.

The arrival of a large crew in a camp may stretch over a period of four or five hours. Such a cavalcade may consist of a bus crowded with migrants and their families followed by assorted trucks and cars loaded with other workers and such personal and household effects as the limited space permits. Dr. Frank Mann former coordinator of migrant summer schools in Pennsylvania who recently returned from two and a half years spent as teacher training advisor with the Agency for International Development in rural areas of Bolivia stated, "I found many similarities between the problems of the Bolivian Indians and the migrant workers in this country. And I was immediately struck with the realization that the transportation of the Indians was far superior to that of our own migrant workers."

Because of the poor condition of many of these vehicles, breakdowns frequently occurred along the way. Many workers traveled under very uncomfortable circumstances throughout the night. Therefore, under the best conditions, they often reached their destination weary and hungry. The situation may be further complicated by numbers of hungry, yowling children.

Where protective boards were still on windows and bedding was unaired prior to their arrival, it was necessary for the migrants to begin to work toward getting their own camp ready as soon as possible.

Where the flow of communication was good the grower was generally the first contact of the workers in their new location. He was present to formally greet the crew leader and workers. As soon as possible the crew leader also conducted a meeting of all the workers to discuss such procedures as purchase of meals or purchase of food in the commissary, arrangements for use of the cook shack or community kitchen, location and use of latrines, care of camp, etc. This took the form of a "pep" talk. In some instances permanent clean-up crews were appointed.

MINISTERING TO THE MIGRANTS

The chaplain to the migrants was another important early contact for the worker. He came soon after their arrival to welcome them and discuss their problems.

Pennsylvania Council of Churches

"In 1963 twenty chaplains were recruited by the Pennsylvania Council of Churches to serve in the more than 400 camps in 21 counties - 14 Negro and 6 Spanish speaking ministers or laymen.

For the most part, the chaplains reported that this has been one of the best years for migrant ministry in the state of Pennsylvania. They

were able to organize their program in better fashion than in previous years; performed more family and personal counseling; helped to improve the physical lot of the migrants; conducted better educational programs with the assistance of local volunteers; held more church services and significant religious classes in Bible study; held more adult literacy classes; held some classes in economics, taught the value of money; cooperated with volunteers in sewing, cooking and handicraft classes; cooperated with health authorities by encouraging migrants to seek first aid, visited clinics for check-ups for tuberculosis or venereal diseases, as well as took advantage of dental and visiting nurse services; supervised recreation for children, teen-agers, and adults through sports, story hours, singing, painting, movies, parties, community nights.

The Department of United Church Men of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches promoted Operation Baseball as a migrant ministry project. This project was supported by the Church of the Brethren. The Eastern District contributed baseballs, bats, gloves and monetary gifts. The Southern District also contributed recreational materials and a monetary gift.

Other monies to support the Migrant Ministry Program were received from cooperating denominations, local migrant committees, councils of United Church Women, local Sunday School classes, Daily Vacation Church School offerings, church women's organizations, men's organizations, ministerial groups, and individuals.

Six migrant weddings were solemnized by chaplains, three in Erie County; two in the Milton area, and one in Chester County.

In one county a new house, built by the orchard owners for their crew leader, was dedicated by the chaplain. In another county, after the chaplain met with the growers about building a church for the migrants, land was chosen, given to a trusteeship, and the enthusiastic migrants cleared the land themselves and prepared not only an area for the worship center but also for play and picnics.

Through the efforts of church women across the state the following supplies were received for distribution by the chaplains to the migrants: approximately 3,000 health kits; 200 sewing kits; 50 first aid kits; 70 layettes; more than 400 blankets; in addition to assorted clothing for men, women and children; knitted articles, toys and games."

For MIGRANT MINISTRY

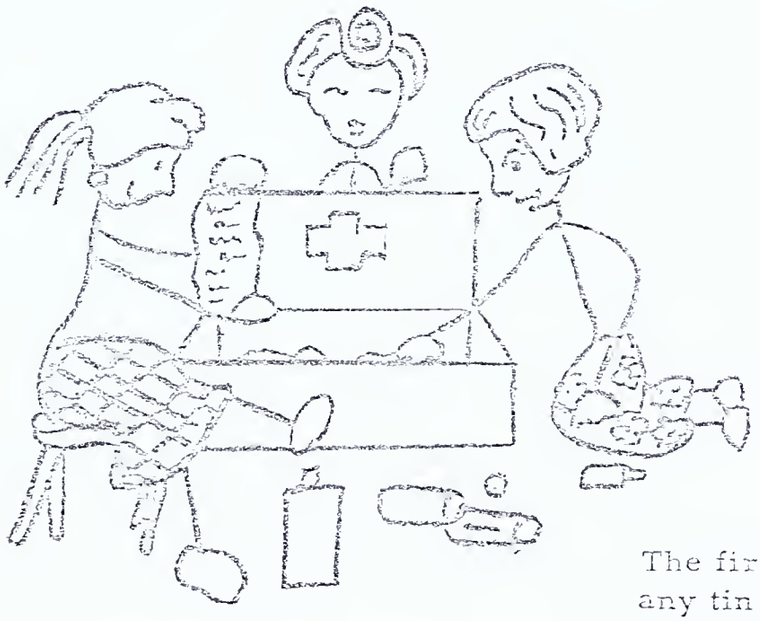
HEALTH

A bag made from turkish towels, plastic or oil cloth containing . . .

toothbrush	toothpaste
soap	shaving lotion
razor and blades	wash cloth
towel	pocket mirror
bath powder	comb
nail clippers	

please mark for MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD

FIRST AID



Assorted sizes of guaze bandage
Assorted band-aids cotton
Antiseptic Adhesive tape
petroleum jelly
calamine lotion scissors
aromatic spirits of ammonia
tweezers bicarbonate of soda
box of applicators tongue depressors

The first aid box can be a fishing tackle box, any tin box which closes tightly or a wooden chest. Be sure all containers are tightly closed and well packed for sending in the mail.

OPERATION BLANKET

NEEDED ALSO ARE CLEAN, MENDED, USED BLANKETS FOR COUNTIES WHICH HAVE COOL SUMMER NIGHTS. OF USE ALSO ARE QUILTS OR SIMILAR COVERLETS.

SEWING

A cloth bag containing . . .

thread
pins
needles
thimble
scissors
measuring tape
yard goods for dress, skirt, blouse, etc. - short pieces of material
darning egg
buttons
safety pins
snaps
yarn
colored embroidery floss

LAYETTE

A package containing . . .

2 doz. diapers
large size safety pins
3 infant shirts (cotton knit); 3 bands (cotton knit or flannel); 3 open kimonos; 3 open jackets; 2 gowns (flannel), long or short, (no drawstrings); 2 receiving blankets (lightweight flannel); 2 sheets; dresses of lightweight material; woolen sweaters; towel and wash cloth. It is hoped that each layette will contain one dainty dress for this may be the only pretty thing the mother will have for the new baby.

The "kit bags" you make to hold articles always have great value, even after the contents you place therein have been used.

A DEDICATION SERVICE for migrant gifts will add to your project as you send it on its way into welcome hands.

INSTRUCTIONS

1) Pin a note to the kit, indicating the contents and whether it is intended for man, woman or a child.
2) Pack materials carefully so that breakable items will not be crushed upon arrival. Do not include chewing gum or candy.
3) Please attach your own name and address and the name of your organization. This is very important.

SEND ALL PACKAGES AND GIFTS TO:
Ministry to Migrants
2403 North Front Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Catholic Apostolate to the Migrants

During 1963 services were rendered by the Catholic Apostolate to two migrant crews in Wyoming County in the diocese of Scranton. The crews consisted of 15 family units including 94 workers and 38 children plus an average of 35 single male workers. The Vicar visited the camps about twice a week.

In order to provide special assistance to the migrants of Spanish extraction the help of Spanish-speaking Jesuit and Maryknoll Missionaries were employed. Mass was periodically celebrated at this camp and instructions were given regularly. To help the morale of the migrants, movies were shown and occasional dances were organized in the parish hall for the young migrants.

At least 28 cartons of clothing, blankets, athletic equipment and first aid supplies were provided and distributed.

On a larger scale spiritual and social assistance was provided to the Catholic migrants of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon and York counties in the diocese of Harrisburg. During 1963 an average of 900 Catholic migrants, mainly Spanish-speaking (Puerto Ricans and Texas-Mexicans and Cubans) were served.

With the team of five Spanish speaking assistants, the Vicar directed the visits to most of the migrant camps. A special team of Spanish-speaking Jesuit priests was obtained from Woodstock College, Washington, D.C., to take care of the regular Sunday Mass at a camp in Adams County. Masses were held regularly every Sunday for migrants in Lancaster, and every month for those in Lebanon and York.

Substantial financial, medical and social aid was constantly made available to the migrants. Regular help and assistance was given the Spanish-speaking migrant at the Lancaster Catholic Spanish Center. Bible, English, economics and citizenship classes are periodically held, depending upon attendance in Lancaster, Lebanon, Gettysburg and York. Although the workers and their families attending these classes are for the most part permanent residents a few itinerant migrants also attended.

Mennonite Voluntary Service

The major services of the Mennonite Voluntary Service Unit in Potter County were focused on the migrant day care center. However, in addition, harvester meetings were held each week in each of the six migrant camps in the area. The meetings included a period of crafts and recreation for children and women, and group games for men. For several weeks films of general interest were shown. Local persons

made used clothing available for sale to the migrants at very reasonable prices. Upon request personnel from the Unit assisted state workers and representatives of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches in carrying out their jobs.

MIGRANT CHILD CARE CENTERS AND SERVICES

Child welfare programs are planned to help children who need protection, especially children of disadvantaged families. The basic philosophy of such programs is the preservation of the home. Utilizing this concept we were able to reach most of the migratory families who left their "home-base" to harvest crops in Pennsylvania. Thus, the primary purpose of migrant child care services developed in Pennsylvania was to provide parents with a means of protection for their children while they worked in the fields all day.

To accomplish this purpose the Department of Public Welfare assisted communities in caring for those children whose parents were contributing to the economy of the area.

During the 1963 season day care, health and welfare services were provided for 549 of the 750 to 800 children brought into the state. These included the 367 children enrolled in day care centers. The other 182 received help from social workers; babies were taken to well-baby clinics, children with illnesses were taken to doctors, clinics and hospitals. Services were also given the 58 children aged six to thirteen who were working in the fields. These were taken to clinics for health examinations and to doctors for medical services. Each school-age child, with parental permission, was enrolled in the public school system when it opened. These services were extended in seventeen counties of the Commonwealth.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF MIGRANT CHILDREN SERVED THROUGH DAY CARE CENTERS, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND FOSTER CARE
by Location and Type of Service
1963

County or Area of Service	Total Families Served	Total Children Served	Type of Service Provided: Day Care 1/ 2/	Foster Care	Social Services Only
TOTAL	240	549	367	6	176 3/
Adams	18	32	32	1	-
Chester-Lancaster	12	30	30	-	-
Columbia-Montour	59	146	69	-	87 4/
Lackawanna	23	61	43	1	22
Lehigh-Northampton	22	28	28	-	-
Luzerne 6/	28	69	69	-	-
Northumberland-Snyder	24	57	13	-	34 5/
Potter 7/	34	68	43	4	21
Wyoming	10	32	20	-	12
Erie	10	26	20	-	-

NOTE: Some children will never be served as they live in camps too widely scattered to make a social service program feasible; and there are always some whose parents have made other plans for their care or have need for them to work in the fields.

1/ All children in day care and foster care received health examinations, immunizations, and medical care provided by the Department of Health and private physicians.
2/ Provided under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare. Operated by the Pennsylvania State University.
3/ Social services include casework, referral for medical care, food and clothing, etc.
4/ Many children under 14 years old picked in the fields.
5/ No facility was available in the area for a day care center.
6/ Two centers were operated in this county.
7/ Operated by Eastern Mennonite Voluntary Service.

Financing the Program

These services have been financed each year by state and federal funds, except for 1957 when only federal funds were available. In some years, funds from the state and the U.S. Children's Bureau have equalized each other, but more often federal funds exceed state funds.

The cost of each center depended on the number of children in care, the length of time the center was open and the number of miles the bus driver and the social worker had to travel to bring the children from scattered camps to centers, clinics, doctors and hospitals.

Specific services offered migrant families and children included the following:

1. Surveys of need were made in areas of migrant concentration to determine the types of services to be offered and community organization was developed to help meet these needs. This was accomplished through the Consultant for Migrant Services of the Office for Children and Youth, Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

2. Day care centers were provided by the Department of Public Welfare through a purchase of service agreement with the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, College of Home Economics, Pennsylvania State University, for all centers but the one in Potter County. This center was provided by the Department of Public Welfare through a purchase of service agreement with the Potter County Commissioners who in turn reimbursed the Eastern Board of Mennonite Missions for operating a day care center in that county.

3. Social workers were attached to migrant day care centers and received their supervision through Public Welfare's Office for Children and Youth. These workers:

   - Enrolled the children in the day care center;
   - Provided a social service component in the center by helping parents and children make adjustments to it;
   - Counselled with the families about their health and welfare problems;
   - Developed a sound relationship with the local migrant committee which co-sponsors the day care services;
   - Engaged the interest of farmer, crew leaders and migrant families in the day care program;
   - Arranged for the health examinations of the children

and subsequent follow-up of the recommendations;
Referred families to local health and welfare agencies.

Program Supervision

A series of coordinated staff meetings proved to be the most productive method of supervising the day care staffs and social workers in these short-term programs for which there was little time to build structure and which were separated by wide geographical distribution.

This was accomplished by having the state supervisor of the program, the consultant, the coordinator of the day care centers, assistant coordinator and supervisor of social workers meet bi-weekly at a central location in the state. At this conference, information was exchanged and solutions were found to the many administrative and operational problems which arose.

Many other day care staff meetings and supervisory conferences were held to carry out the daily routine operation.

Migrant Day Care Program

More than 1500 children have been enrolled in migrant day care centers in Pennsylvania since 1954. Prior to that time there had been no such service available. The Pennsylvania Citizens Committee for Migratory Labor, investigating conditions of the migratory workers in the state, presented evidence of need for day care to the Department of Labor and Industry and the Department of Public Welfare. These two state departments jointly financed and operated the first day care center in the Commonwealth, held in Potter County in 1954. In that same year the Mennonite Voluntary Service also initiated day care and other services in Potter County.

In 1955 The Department of Public Welfare alone took responsibility for the day care center in Potter County. In 1956 and in subsequent years it purchased service for the operation of the centers from Pennsylvania State University. A center at Potter County continued to be operated by the Mennonites.

Developments in 1963

The year 1963 saw 232 pre-school and 135 school-age children enrolled in the program. The greater number of these, 335, were under ten years of age. Only 32 children were ten years or older. This is because migrant families frequently need the help of their older school-age children, either to supplement the family income by picking in the fields and orchards, or to watch babies and children too young to be

enrolled in the centers while both parents are working.

During this year two new centers were initiated. One was opened in October in Waterford, Erie County, the other in August at Bloomingdale, Luzerne County.

In Erie and Crawford Counties potato harvest begins in late September. For several years the community has reported that children were left in camps all day with little or no care; they appeared ill and neglected. In 1962 a camp-to-camp study was made by the Consultant for Migrant Services. He found a population of fifty children; thirty of these were between the ages of three and six years. It was further observed that many had serious colds and were not clothed warmly enough for the fall months. Twenty of the children had been cared for in a church in Waterford for a short period by women of the community. They appealed to the Department of Public Welfare for help, and this combined with the evidence of need shown by the survey, indicated that a day care center should be opened and a social worker employed. Continuous fair weather and long work hours made for a quick harvest and the center closed after twelve days.

In 1962 the number of children in lower Luzerne County indicated the need for a center. The growers in the area who hired migrant labor were interested and gave their support; members of the Bloomingdale Grange offered the use of their grange hall. However, after this center was opened it was found that some aspects of the facilities did not meet the standards of the Department of Health and the center was closed after fourteen days.

A total of eleven centers were operated in the Commonwealth; ten of these by the Pennsylvania State University and one by the Mennonite Voluntary Service with some supervisory aid from the University. These were operated in the following areas:

Location	Period of Operation
Zion United Church of Christ Arendtsville, Adams County	July 15 - October 18
Mennonite Voluntary Service Building Ulysses, Potter County	July 29 - October 9
First Presbyterian Church Bloomsburg, Columbia County	July 29 - September 18
Chester County Migrant Commit. Bldg. Cochranville Migrant Camp, Chester Co	August 5 - September 10

Location	Period of Operation
First Evangelical Lutheran Church Selinsgrove, Snyder County	August 12 - August 30
Orange Methodist Church Dallas, R.D., Luzerne County	August 12 - September 11
Bloomingdale Grange Hall Shickshinny, R.D., Luzerne County	August 20 - September 9
St. Peter's Episcopal Church Tunkhannock, Wyoming County	August 12 - August 30
Newton Methodist Church Clark's Summit, R.D., Lackawanna Co.	August 12 - September 18
Egypt Union Church Egypt, Lehigh County	September 23 - October 25
Waterford Methodist Church Waterford, Erie County	October 3 - October 17

The migrant children, on the whole, were unused to schedules and routines; they have had few experiences with the many varieties of toys and materials that middle class children have explored from an early age on; and they were unused to attending, that is, listening to adults read, tell stories, converse or give information. They were highly active, had excellent coordination for climbing, running and balancing, but had short attention spans for table activities, stories and "sit-down" work in general. Also, the children were aggressive in handling the toys and each other. Many have had to develop this trait to protect younger brothers and sisters in the give and take of crowded migrant camps.

Preschool Children

Again and again in the reports of directors and teachers, the need for careful program planning was mentioned. One director reported a definite pattern to the week; "Mondays were quiet, calm, sleepy days when the children seemed very tired from their week-end in the camps. Then the children responded to quiet activities. Crayons and paper or easel painting and other creative activities seemed to soothe them. There was much less fighting and the teachers found they could introduce more group work such as lotto and singing and dancing games.

On Tuesdays and Wednesdays, though, we had a different group of children. Then they were generally hectic and wild; there was much conflict and crying. Initially, we tried to involve them in settled and calm play, but this did not succeed at all. We decided the children had to release their energy and emotions and we learned to channel these constructively. These two days needed the most planning, for we had to be one step ahead of the children in supplying outlets that were acceptable or they became almost beyond control. We used the big muscle equipment, climbing frames, ladders, boards and punching bag, guiding the children in the use of these. Outdoor play was definitely better then.

Thursdays and Fridays were our most "normal" days. The children, having released a good deal of their excess energy, were able to play constructively in many different activities and needed less guidance and direction from the teachers."

One of the most expressive reports about working in a center was made by a student-teacher who kept a daily log. In it she gave a vivid description of the response and development of the children and the difficulties and rewards of the teachers.

Tuesday, August 7

"What a day! Four times the number of children we had last week. Most of them new. Wow! What a day! No amount of orientation could have prepared me for this. To add to our good fortune,

it rained. The children came in like wild horses and after toileting was over we sat down to breakfast. I have a table with eight of the smaller ones.

It was an interesting experience, having breakfast with them.

No sooner had I finished serving the first round of food than the first child was asking for more. (Well, at least I won't have to worry about a weight problem this summer because I won't have much chance to eat.) Some of the kids eat as though they are starved. Poor things, they probably are. They give the impression that they have never had enough to eat. I guess this is why they try to eat everything in sight; they are afraid they can't get any more.

Nap time was unbelievable, indescribable. Imagine trying to get twenty-two kids to sleep. If you manage to get them to the bed the battle is only half won. No sooner had I put one little one to bed and turned my back than he was up grinning and running around again. After you get them in bed, then you rub their backs, sing songs or hold them down until they finally go to sleep. Although they are very tired, they fight sleep. They are little angels when asleep, but WOW! When they are awake!"

Wednesday, August 15

"We went for a walk today. I tried to form a sort of line with partners holding hands so I wouldn't lose anybody. The children had no conception of how to form a line. It took me a good twenty minutes to get them into any kind of order. I was really surprised, although I guess I shouldn't have been. They have not had any experience as part of a large group of children in a social situation such as this. I didn't want them to line up like tin soldiers, but thought they could walk by two's and four's. I never realized that such a simple thing entailed a great deal of social learning.

I told two children, 'line up behind these two', and they lined up in front of them. I asked Skip, age six, to hold Arthur's hand and he replied, 'I don't wanna hold his hand.' Some of them just wouldn't walk beside another child, much less hold another's hand. I can see we have a long way to go; even the smallest tasks have to be learned."

(The fact that the children went quite a 'long way' will be shown in excerpts from the diary two weeks later, although this teacher, after coping with bouts of worms, diarrhea and agressive outbursts in the children remarked, "the word 'teacher' sure takes in a lot!")

Tuesday, August 21

"Today went very well despite adverse conditions of rain and more new children. Today was a dream. When I met my little darlings at the door this morning they were in a good mood, and wet.

I'm proud of them, of all my kids. Their table manners are greatly improved. They now pass and ask for food and don't all jump up and snatch it. They are improving socially, too. Some of them now share toys, pull each other in the wagon and even take turns."

(This latter accomplishment is very satisfying to the teachers, as the greatest initial difficulty of many of the children in adjusting to group life is sharing and taking turns with equipment and toys rather than 'hitting and spitting to protect their 'rights'.)

"In a way, I'm glad it rained. It gave me an opportunity to get all the children to participate in some structured activities. We had painting, peg-boards, cutting, pasting, all going on at once and most of the children joined in. Usually, they pay little attention to these things. They are making progress."

Thursday, August 30

"Today was a very good day. Everything went smoothly. There were about thirty pre-schoolers. I think today showed clearly what the center had done for them. They know, too, that school is nearing an end and I really think they hate to leave.

And, how I hate to see them go. So many little things they do make you love every one of them. Today, for example, Victor was so enthused with his jello; he had a ball with it. It was delightful to see him shaking his bowl and laughing when the jello slid and shook. Every time he captured a piece on his spoon, he lost it before he could taste one delicious mouthful."

Progress in Learning

Other progress made by the children during their day care experience was reported by a director. "The staff was very happy to see marked changes in the development of the group as a whole. This was the most rewarding aspect of the program to us. One of the areas which

demonstrated this most was in the growing ability of the children to listen to stories. About the second week the center was open, two teachers attempted to discuss pictures of familiar things (fruit, trucks, buses, etc.) with a small group of three or four children. The result was chaos; the children were unable to focus their attention on this at all. Gradually, we introduced them to books and stories, often simply laying them on a table in the playroom or on a blanket outdoors to be looked at when they wanted to. After a period of time, the children started to point out objects they recognized and talked about them with the teachers. After six weeks, their interest and attention had developed amazingly. We had two story groups of four or five children happily listening to several stories and discussing them with the teachers.

Another change that occurred was from outdoor, big muscle activity to an interest in indoor play. At the beginning of the summer we spent most of the time outdoors because the children enjoyed it so much. Inside the playroom there were many more conflicts, and frustrations with very little interest shown in block or manipulative play. Gradually they learned how to use the toys and became interested and absorbed in cooperative play, block-building, and in working with puzzles, hammer-nail sets and peg-boards.

One fascinating incident occurred near the end of the summer which revealed their more social outlook. There were several children playing with buggies and dolls in the doll corner. One of the girls upset her buggy and was unable to upright it. She worked very hard at this, but was becoming quite frustrated and began to cry. Just as a teacher approached to help her, two children who had been playing nearby reached out and helped pick up the buggy, then returned calmly to their play. This seemingly minor happening, appeared like a major learning to us, for all three of these children had been very aggressive, self-engrossed, and frequently in conflict."

School – Age Children

The school age program was developed to provide as many variations of experience as possible. Field trips to acquaint the children with community services such as post offices, state police barracks, fire houses, libraries and banks also served to promote discussion and more understanding of community life. Because of interrupted schooling and the paucity of their other experiences, the migrant children were quite retarded culturally. Every day information obtained at an early age by middle class children was sometimes unknown to older migrant children. As one teacher mentioned, "In our program this summer emphasis was placed on learning the days of the week, the months, seasons, how to tell time, uses of the thermometer and the

many aspects of nature all about us."

This same teacher stated that "field trips" aroused much interest and were excellent learning experiences. We visited a post office, firehouse, the bookmobile, a bakery, shoe factory and fish hatchery. The children also enjoyed the activities which included games, creative arts, music, sewing and cooking.

Just as the pre-school children, the school-age children made many gains in their summer's contact with organized group life. A teacher who had worked as a substitute in a center at the beginning of the season said on her return, "I was very impressed with the great improvement in the children's behavior and in their work and play."

Parents

Parents frequently expressed their appreciation for the availability of day care services for their children. A director mentioned that the parents of a small girl "told us how important this experience was for her. They felt they could only learn and profit from whatever she could bring home to them from her life in the center, and later from school, for they, themselves, have few opportunities to learn. When these same parents heard the social worker enrolling children for the center and asking if they were toilet trained, during the previous summer, the mother started on this immediately with her child so she could be enrolled this summer!

A mother whose child had an ulcerated eye was grateful that her youngster could be in the center where the teachers treated her eye daily under the direction of public health nurses and doctors.

Another mother was amazed and quite pleased with her son's development and improved behavior over the summer. "She said he became happier and easier to handle at home." Both she and another child's mother reported that the children talked about the center constantly and they were very appreciative of this opportunity for the children.

The staff of one center had the interesting experience of adding the mother of four children who were enrolled in day care as a teacher. There were many Spanish-American children attending the center and Mrs. M, the wife of a crew leader, was helpful in interpreting to the pre-school children who spoke little English. The director of the center also mentioned, "She was always there to smooth over the rough spots. If a child had difficulty settling down at nap time, Mrs. M was very skillful at soothing him to sleep. Many times she explained to us why a child was behaving in a certain way and we were then better

able to cope with him with more understanding. She was so familiar with the home life of the children that she could interpret this to the staff, too."

While Mrs. M. enjoyed her experience in the center and was happy to have this opportunity for herself and the children, there were cultural differences that sometimes made her uneasy. For instance, the director mentioned, "She did not approve of children carrying on conversation during the meal. They should hear, not talk. We explained to her that Americans like to think of meal times as a social time where pleasant talk can take place. Her reply indicated that this is an American custom she'd rather not adopt. And although the rhythm instruments were favorites with the children, the use of wrist bells for 'play' was especially distressing to Mrs. M.; bells were to be used in church for sacred services and should not be used by children in play."

Mennonite Day Care Center

The Potter County migrant unit represented a significant correlation of the interest of the state and of a church group. Since 1954 Mennonite Voluntary Service, with headquarters in Salunga, Pennsylvania, has operated a day care center near a camp owned cooperatively by farmers near Ulysses, Pennsylvania, for between three hundred and five hundred migrants. The State of Pennsylvania purchases these services through the County Commissioners of Potter County. The state pays for all operating expenses of the cay care center. In 1963 Mennonite Voluntary Service contributed approximately $650.00 to the operating expenses and salaries of side programs. In addition to day care service the Mennonite Voluntary Service provided personnel for club work and other direct contacts with migrants in camps.

The day care center was open for fifty-three days, from July 29 to October 9. Total enrollment was thirty-nine with one school-aged child and thirty-eight pre-school children. There were ten two-year-olds, twelve three-year-olds, seven four-year-olds, nine five-year-olds, and one six-year-old enrolled. Six attended less than fifteen days. Thirty-three attended more than fifteen days. The largest number, thirteen, attended between thirty-five and fifty-five days.

Several clinics were held by state nurse and doctor personnel in the nursery facilities. Response to these was very good.

Community

The year 1963 showed increasing endorsement and approval of the Migrant Day Care Program on the part of growers, processors and crew leaders. Active cooperation and support were given in several areas; a crew leader dropped the children in his crew at the center on his way to the fields and picked them up again on his return to the camp in the evening; a processor took the responsibility for the transportation of the children for many weeks in one area and a grower did the same in another; a grower donated a swing and slide set to the church in which a center was housed, so the migrant children would have more outdoor play equipment. Many others were helpful in planning, in helping find facilities which could be used for the centers and in welcoming the children when they made field trips to their farms, packing houses and processing plants.

In almost all areas the local Day Care Services Committees and church groups provided volunteer aides, special experiences for the children, help with the community and the parent open houses held in the centers. They were also continuously helpful in planning and in providing community contacts for the variety of services and experiences needed for the children.

Other residents of communities in which migrant day care centers were located were helpful and understanding. The following expression of approval was made by a grocer whose store was across the street from a center, "When I watch those little ones getting into the bus each night I say, 'this is one chance to see my tax dollar at work.'"

Extra Dividends

Increasingly, the children who returned to the program demonstrated that they benefitted not only from the health and social services, but also from the many learnings inherent in supervised group experience. Many remembered the experiences of a previous summer and asked about particular games, songs and field trips. Moreover, their behavior in the center, on their return, indicated the retention of social skills in interacting with their peers, as well as the ability to cope with routines and skill in manipulating the variety of materials offered.

ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL WORKERS

The social workers included in their reports many accounts of the work which had been done to help develop and enrich the lives of migrant children and to assist their parents in caring for them. They also recognized the assistance given to the day care staff and the children by volunteer workers who were always ready to lend a hand.

Social and Cultural Problems

Numerous situations were recorded in which social workers and day care teachers made efforts to help children work out behavioral problems. By providing members of the day care staff with insight into parental values the social worker helped them understand differences in cultural patterns and expectations.

The worker of the Luzerne County Migrant Day Care Center at Orange, where many Texas-Mexican children were enrolled, found this to be particularly true. She wrote that behavioral problems were not as important to the parents as whether or not their children were "smart." As the season moved along the teachers found it wise to have the children complete and take home a piece of handwork daily because the parents thought this to be proof that the children had "learned" something.

In relation to aggressive behavior patterns the social worker said, "I found that many parents were rather proud of the children's aggressiveness. I also found that when I did discuss behavioral problems with them, or brothers and sisters brought home tales of one another's misbehavior, the child was given a beating. In these situations I was reluctant to initiate discussion and could only leave a way open for the mother to do so. The difficulties involved were indicated in the case of four brothers, who attended the center. The eldest was overly aggressive toward the other children in day care. When I spoke to his mother I found that she was instructing him to 'protect' his younger brothers. I discussed this with her, suggesting that she trust the teachers to protect and care for her children while they were at the center. Apparently, to question a child's behavior is to question his parent's too, for the boy was whipped after the social worker left. Later, when this boy went to public school, his smaller brothers were withdrawn from the center because the mother's fears were still too great to trust the teachers."

Family Problems

Where the day care centers and social services operated each year in the same community, the social workers became known and trusted by migrant workers who are returning more and more often to the same area. Many mothers now feel free to discuss their family problems. This year, the most reticent of woman, the Texas-Mexican, sought the counsel of the social workers. Never before have they spoken to the social worker beyond answering perfunctory questions about their children who are enrolled in the center. Some asked about other family and personal problems.

Foster Care

Approximately one-fifth of the migrant children were under the age of three and could not be enrolled in the day care center. For these children, the social worker made many efforts to find other kinds of care. Most often a woman was found who was willing and capable of caring for babies if she could be compensated for staying in the camp while their mothers work in the fields. The social worker helped these women reach an agreement about the kind of care expected and the fees to be paid for the service.

The care of babies in camp was discussed with one crew leader's wife who said she had never before thought of making such arrangements with the women in the crew. She finally agreed to care for several babies.

Frequently there was no care available in the camp for a baby, and the mother had to work to maintain the family. Some social workers were successful in finding suitable families in the community who would care for these children. Four children were placed this summer in four homes. The migrant mothers, with the help of the social worker, agreed to pay the foster mother $1.00 a day for care. In two other areas two such homes were found, but the migrant families had to move before placements were made.

Adults Also Need Help

A man in his fifties, elderly for the migrant stream, wanted to discuss "retirement." He needed information and help to give up a job he could no longer do.

A twenty-four-year-old worker from Brooklyn, New York, regretted his decision to work in the migrant stream. He had left his home when he was in junior high school. With the help of the social worker, he contacted the proper authorities in Brooklyn and enrolled in night school, planning to work and finish his high school education.

Help in Emergencies

Nowhere was the need for community services to migrant farm workers and their children more clearly demonstrated than in the

emergencies which confront them each summer in obtaining medical care, food, financial assistance and clothing.

This was dramatically illustrated in the report of a social worker who found a "twelve-year-old girl living in a camp without guardianship. The girl had 'joined the stream' after hearing of opportunities for earning 'big' money with the seasonal workers. While in camp an adult man claimed her as a relative and promised to 'protect' her; this he did by locking her in his cabin as security against other men's claims on her. The situation was somewhat relieved when it was reported to the crew leader and the social worker who kept in contact with the girl. However, since the 'guardian' would not let the girl work, she ran off to another camp. At the end of a week the crew leader of the other camp returned her saying she 'didn't want to work'. On her return the 'guardian' resumed his old tactics and the girl decided she wanted to return home.

The worker referred the problem to the social agencies in the community but it appeared that no help could be given because the girl was not considered a resident. In one final attempt, the social worker went to the chaplain who found the means to have the girl returned home. In the meantime, however, she had gone to the nearest town in an attempt to find a solution for herself. There she was picked up by the police and spent two nights in the county jail before the social worker and chaplain could start her on her way."

On the other hand, there were emergencies for which communities seemed more ready and able to provide services. This was true in the Wilkes-Barre area where many community organizations were gathered in an orientation meeting held prior to the opening of four day care centers in the Wyoming Valley. Word came to the meeting that a crew was stranded in Wilkes-Barre. The social worker of the Luzerne County Migrant Day Care Centers left the meeting and contacted the crew to gather information needed by the various agencies before they could resolve the situation. She found that the crew leader, a resident of Florida, had brought the group from Virginia, hoping to find work upon arrival. On his own he failed to find either work or housing for his workers. He and his crew had been without food or shelter for more than a day and several of the children were in need of medical care.

Within a matter of hours the Luzerne County Board of Public Assistance provided the group with an emergency grant for food; the chaplain to the migrants of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches provided temporary housing, and ultimately more permanent quarters, in a school building owned by his church; the local office of the Pennsylvania Employment Service found work for the crew picking tomatoes

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In other cases the diagnosis of advanced miliary tuberculosis of one migrant mother, the death of another, and imprisonment of still another, called upon all the resources of the communities in which they lived to protect their small children and to return them to their kinfolk.

Coordination of Local Programs

These contrasting examples emphasized the need for better communication and coordination of community services. Therefore, a schedule of weekly meetings was set up for this purpose in many of the day care centers. These meetings were attended by the social worker, day care director, public health nurse, chaplain and a representative of the local Child Care Service Committee. It was found that they facilitated inter-agency referral and the resolution of the varied problems arising during the season.

Surplus Foods

Other difficulties faced by the migrant were inherent in the sometimes erratic work season. Since he was paid on a piece-work basis and there were times when he had to wait for weather or the ripening of crops, there were periods of slack employment. The migrant's resources were seldom adequate to carry him through these periods without the help of the community.

In many counties, the County Commissioners distributed federal surplus food to migrant families. Since most migrants earn less than $2,000 a year, they were eligible to apply for these.

In 1963 the social workers and chaplains assisted many families in making application for food. One social worker reported that these commodities supplied a sufficient variety to provide good meals and none was wasted.

In another area where crops were late in ripening there was no work for many weeks. Crews were without money and had little food. The social worker helped the migrant families of this region, Schuylkill, Dauphin and Northumberland Counties, to make application for surplus foods and distributed them to 70 migrant families. Twenty more families were given food in Columbia County.

Public Assistance

County Boards of Assistance were empowered to give temporary short-term emergency help to migrant families in the form of money for meals and lodging, for travel costs to a necessary destination, and payment of medical care and social services. Families eligible for these services had to have a plan to support themselves in the county where they were or elsewhere, or a desire to return to their home state.

An example of the first of these was given in the instance of the migrant crew stranded in Wilkes-Barre. Also, of the many families brought North by the crew leaders, there were always some individuals or families who had to return to their home base before the season's end. These were families and individuals who, because of poor health or too little work, could not earn enough money to save themselves from starvation. Having no money and being unemployable, they could be classified as "stranded" (as was the crew in Wilkes-Barre), and after verification of residence by their home state, could be assisted to return there. Many such cases were referred this year.

A social worker wrote of a woman with two teen-age children. When the mother broke her leg the children tried to earn enough to support the three of them, but failed to do so. The worker referred their appeal for help to Public Assistance, which aided their return to Florida.

Another worker told of a mother in Lackawanna County who spoke of her husband's inability to earn enough for the family to live on and of his brutality to her. Since they were from Baltimore she asked the worker to write the Employment Service there about job possibilities. The worker wrote and employment was found. "The problem and possible solutions were discussed with the husband, the children and the crew leader. It was finally agreed that this was the best solution." However, there was still the problem of getting the mother and the children to Baltimore. After verifying the mother's job, Public Assistance provided funds for transportation.

Thrift Sales for Clothing

In most counties usable clothing and household goods were collected by church organizations. Local migrant committees gathered these to conduct rummage and thrift sales for the migrants. They recognized the need for the workers to maintain as much independence as possible and priced the articles reasonably rather than "give" the clothing to them.

Social workers received many requests for clothing and shoes for migrant children, but gave them only to the few whom they knew had no money to buy them. The others were told about the thrift sales.

Physical Needs

The social workers found many medical problems among the families in the camps and children in the centers. They, directors of centers and volunteers, spent many hours taking children to doctors, clinics and hospitals. These workers and the public health nurses and

doctors who examined and treated them, should be given credit for the many migrant children and the considerable number of adults who left Pennsylvania with far better health than when they came.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

County School Boards receive an additional reimbursement from the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction for the enrollment of migrant children in their school systems at the rate of $1.00 per day per child. In 1963 a total of 376 children between the ages of five and eighteen years were enrolled in 43 schools in the state. These children were spread from first to twelfth grade with a few attending special education classes.

In these areas in which social workers were employed they helped with the enrollment of migrant children in the public school system. They discussed this with parents, talked with school principals, arranged for vaccinations when needed and helped plan bus schedules. This year, the school principals in two counties helped the social workers register the children in their schools.

This, however, was never a routine matter. By the first of September many children had been sent back to their home base to attend their own schools. Also, at that time of the year, many families were uncertain about how much longer they would stay in the North. There was sometimes opposition, too, from parents who wanted their children to stay in the fields as long as there was work, and by school authorities who thought that the few weeks the child could attend school would not justify the adjustment that both pupil and school must make.

In spite of this, many school districts made every effort to "round-up" all school-age children and to see that they were registered.

HEALTH SERVICES TO MIGRANTS

The public health nurse assumed much of the responsibility for obtaining health services for migrant workers and their families. Nurses were available to all workers for consultation and acted as resource persons in the referral of families needing health care. Visits were made to camps when illness or other health problems were reported by the social workers. Special immunization clinics, x-ray surveys and Venereal Disease investigations were made as the need was demonstrated.

A total of 391 children made 606 visits to the Child Health Conferences for physical examinations and immunizations. (See Table 5 - "Migrant Activity Report").

KBN-11039

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

MIGRANT ACTIVITY REPORT

COUNTY	MONTH
12 County Area	Migrant Season

CHILD HEALTH CONFERENCE ACTIVITY

NO. OF CHILD HEALTH CONFERENCES FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN (IN ADDITION TO REGULAR SESSIONS) 30

NO. OF CHILDREN SERVED IN ALL CHILD HEALTH CONFERENCES

	NEW	CARRIED OVER	RETURN	
UNDER 1 YEAR	26	0	19	391 children
1 THROUGH 4 YEARS	126	38	106	
5 YEARS AND OVER	145	56	90	
	297	94	215	Total No. 606

IMMUNIZATIONS GIVEN

AGE GROUPS	SMALLPOX		DIPHTHERIA DOSE				PERTUSSIS DOSE				TETANUS DOSE				POLIO DOSE				TESTS	
	1	R	1	2	3	R	1	2	3	R	1	2	3	R	1	2	3	R	PKU	TB
UNDER 1 YEAR			26	10	5		26	10	5		24	10	5		23	10	5		20	
1 THRU 4 YEARS	34	3	91	60	30	26	90	60	29	18	91	60	22	27	80	58	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5 YEARS AND OVER	26	3	51	24	8	31	23	17	2	17	51	20	8	24	61	29	15	62		6
TOTALS	60	6	168	94	43	57	139	87	36	35	166	90	45	51	172	92	34	92	22	6

NO. OF PERSONAL HEALTH RECORDS ISSUED 459 NO. OF PREVIOUSLY ISSUED HEALTH RECORDS PRESENTED 152

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH NURSING SERVICE

NO. OF PRENATAL PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED NURSING SERVICE 19

NO. OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED NURSING SERVICE OTHER THAN CHILD HEALTH CONFERENCE 135

NO. OF VISITS	UNDER 1 YEAR	1 THROUGH 4 YEARS	5 YEARS AND OVER
49	7	44	84

NURSING SERVICE ALL PROGRAMS

GIVE REASON FOR WHICH NURSING SERVICE WAS GIVEN, SERVICE GIVEN, REFERRALS MADE, ACTION TAKEN.

(USE OTHER SIDE FOR NARRATIVE IF NECESSARY)

Prevalent Health Problems

Intestinal parasites was the most prevalent health problem reported from all counties. Nineteen children were given medication, and three were hospitalized for treatment. Skin lesions, impetigo, other skin infections, lacerations and puncture wounds of the feet were next in importance.

One of the greatest hazards of camp life for migrant children was inadequate and unsafe cooking equipment. These were the cause this year of serious burns to two children. A day care staff member made the following report: "The first day of school Alan came in holding his hand up at a right angle. As I helped him to take off his coat I noticed that he was in pain and discovered a third degree burn which covered his hand and part of his arm. Our social worker took him to the doctor. Alan had fallen into a fire five days before and nothing had been done for him prior to our discovery."

Other medical services were provided as follows:

- Tonsillectomies performed on children 9
- Children referred for dental work 10
- Children referred for evaluation at cardiac clinics . 4
- Circumcisions performed on children 8
- Remedial surgery for umbilical hernia performed on children 5
- Treatment given at clinic to 14 year old girl for epileptic seizures . . . . . 1 case
- Treatment given children for severe upper respiratory infections . . . . . 2 cases
  - Child hospitalized 1
- Child seen at orthopedic clinic 1
- Child evaluated at mental health center 1
- Child fitted for glasses by the Blind Association . . 1
- Three year old infant hospitalized with convulsions 1

- Three year old infant hospitalized with broken femur 1

- Female adult hospitalized and treated for hypertension and varicose ulcers 1

- Adults treated in clinics for venereal disease infections 14

- Assistance given diabetic persons with meal planning and administration of insulin 3

- Cases of underweight among children reported . . . 4

In Adams County a clinic was set up for the purpose of giving all migrant children and families the Tri-valent Oral Polio vaccine. The camp areas were located near an adjacent county line where a number of polio cases were reported. Four hundred sixty-four (464) migrants received the first dose. Many had moved to another area before the second dose was given. It was administered to one hundred fifty-nine (159) persons.

In Lackawanna County one child was found to have chest lesions suspicious of tuberculosis. The nine familial contacts were x-rayed. Because of the close contact of the day care staff with this child all workers were tuberculin tested.

In Potter County 43 children ages 10 days to 7 years were given Gamma Globulin. This was because of the occurrance of an outbreak of 17 measles cases and the number of small infants and children in one camp.

One child in this county was hospitalized and found to have miliary tuberculosis. The child's mother was examined and admitted to the State Hospital with far advanced tuberculosis. Another male migrant was hospitalized with bilateral tuberculosis of the kidney. Because of the discovery of these three active cases of tuberculosis in one camp, the mobile x-ray survey unit was sent in and 150 men, women and children were x-rayed. As a result of this survey, another nine year old child was found to have a suspicious chest.

There were particular instances when it was demonstrated that behavioral problems had their roots in poor health.

One record tells of the heedless, unresponsive behavior of a ten-year-old girl. When this matter was discussed with the mother

she said she thought the child was "a little hard of hearing." Tests proved that the child was totally deaf in one ear and partially so in the other. After the examinations, however, there was no time left for treatment as the family, in order to have work, had to move on to somewhere in New York State.

There was another boy who was sick day after day, vomiting all of his meals. Examinations proved that he had a hernia. Remedial surgery was undertaken and he left the state a well child.

One worker wrote "a fourteen-year-old girl was subject to grand mal epileptic seizures last August. Her parents were very concerned that she receive medical attention and expressed willingness to give all the financial support, of which they were capable. A local doctor urged that she have a complete neurological examination. After consultation - - - an appointment was finally secured with a neurologist in Wilkes-Barre, and arrangements were made for the social worker to take the child to the hospital where numerous tests were given her.

Nutrition

The regional nutritionist in Region I surveyed the facilities for food storage and preparation in the migrant camps in her area.

Health Education

The School Health Education Consultant, Pennsylvania Department of Health, discussed possibilities for health education for the children with the day care center staffs. Materials, particularly colorful posters, were provided to some of the teachers as motivation for health talks and projects.

The regional nutrition consultants in Regions 1, 2, 5 and 7 assisted in the development of educational programs for parents and children. They also provided nutrition education materials to the day care center staffs and demonstrated the use of government donated foods.

The need was recognized for a full-time health education person to help develop and conduct an over-all health education program for migrant workers and their families.

Migrant Health Services Project

The project conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Health in cooperation with Geisinger Medical Center covered a four county service area including Northumberland, Snyder, Union and Montour counties.

It was designed to:

- Develop a system of providing medical care through family clinics as a realistic method of appraising the day to day medical, diagnostic and therapeutic needs of agricultural seasonal migrant workers.

- Evaluate the need for comprehensive nursing and sanitary services to migrant labor camps as a part of the provision of clinic based medical care services.

- Collect a body of systematic reliable and valid data to serve as cross reference between "preconceived" health needs of the migrant and those found through actual clinical experience.

- Ascertain professional attitudes toward the expansion of this type of clinical service system on a statewide basis.

Procedure

Bi-weekly clinics were held from 7:00 to 9:00 P.M. in Geisinger Medical Center, Montour County to provide health and medical services to the migrant worker. This required the services of a staff of two (2) physicians from the medical center and two (2) public health nurses employed especially for the project.

A total of fifteen (15) patients were scheduled for each clinic, five of whom received a complete physical examination and various laboratory studies. The purpose of the comprehensive examination was to ascertain the health needs of migrant workers.

The remaining ten patients were examined relative to the health problems presented at the time of referral. Medical histories were taken, complete physical examinations were given and laboratory tests were prescribed where indicated. Medical care and follow-up treatment were also provided when indicated.

Attitudinal studies were made through interviews, observation, and discussions with staff professionals, crew leaders, camp owners,

migrant workers, and voluntary associational groups concerned with migrant health services and care.

Treatment Costs

Patients were encouraged to pay for medication and prescriptions, if possible. When unable to do so they were given help through the use of project funds. Sometimes medications and prescriptions were purchased by voluntary groups or other official agencies concerned with the care and welfare of migrant workers.

Some dental care and drugs were purchased by the Migrant Ministry. The Pennsylvania Department of Welfare paid for care for about six babies during the Neo-natal period.

A total of 17 clinic sessions were held during an average of two hours per session. Throughout the project period a total of 187 patients were seen and a total of 45 physical examinations were given. Of these 17 were given where specific conditions were mentioned.

All persons received individual counseling on specific problems. Also, all persons seen in the clinic were given health records and advised to present them the next time they were in need of medical care.

Nurses Functions

"The public health nurses served as liaison between the clinics and migrant labor camps. They visited the camps, workers and their families and discussed the availability of clinic services and ways they might be obtained. They carried out inspection of individuals, on a voluntary basis, to determine the existence of signs or symptoms of disease or injury for which medical services of a preventive or curative nature were indicated. They obtained medical and social histories for use of clinic physicians and correlated both to assist the physicians in the clinic in their recommendations, and to make it possible to give better follow-up in the camps."

Sanitation Services

One full-time sanitarian was assigned to the project. A total of 160 visits were made to 12 camps for the purpose of consultation, investigation and inspection.

During inspections such environmental factors were checked as:

The camp grounds generally to see if they were maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition free from rubbish

debris, waste paper, garbage and other refuse.

- Water supply
- Excreta and waste disposal
- Cooking and eating facilities
- Insect and rodent control

Problems were encountered in the areas of food service, refuse disposal, excreta disposal, vector control and general cleanliness.

Educational Efforts

Effort was made, through individual contact with the migrants, to extend education on child health, pre and post-natal care, cast care, back strains, skin conditions, parasitic and venereal diseases.

The project, its purposes and methods for making referral, were explained to the growers.

Findings and Results

The following major categories of conditions and number of cases requiring care were found:

	Cases
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	30
Allergic, Metabolic, Nutritional Diseases	12
Diseases of Circulatory System	16
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	21
Diseases of Respiratory System	25
Diseases of Digestive System	7
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	16

	Cases
• Pregnancy	11
• Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	10
• Diseases of Bones and Organs of Movement	15
• Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	34
• Diabetes	2
• Other Findings	71

The reaction of the migrants to the project was considered to be very good. They felt that a genuine and serious need had been filled. In many camps cooperation in having examinations and follow-up was excellent. The migrants became quite health conscious, and frequently requested appointments to clinics. They began to seek out the public health nurse to discuss with her their health problems and to request clinic appointments for medical evaluation.

Patients seen in the clinic were generally the same type who would have been seen by a general practitioner. Hopefully, the types of emergency care given to the migrant during this project period significantly reduced the demand that was made on the general practitioner's time, the need for hospital emergency treatment and hospital bed care.

It was not possible to see all of the patients in the project areas who needed service. Most patients were seen for evaluation purposes or to take care of acute problems.

In view of the experience gained during the project, it was suggested that:

Continuous effort be made to recruit qualified public health nurses so that they are available for an expanded program

Patient histories be done in clinics instead of by public health nurses in the field

Public health nurses be relieved of duties in the clinics and attend only if indicated to discuss a problem with the clinician pertaining to a clinic visit or follow-up

Registered nurses be employed in the clinics

A referral system be established in the camps with the

clinic and public health nurses

Clinics be established in more areas

IGRANT CAMP AWARD CEREMONY

The camp and crew leader award program, initiated in 1958, was continued in 1963 as a means of encouraging both growers and workers to keep camps in good condition hygienically, morally and structurally. County judging committees made up of interested local persons selected a total of thirty-eight growers, three camp managers, and thirteen migrant crew-leaders whom they thought maintained superior farm labor camps. Award certificates were presented to this group by Governor William W. Scranton at the Sixth Annual Camp and Crew Leader Awards Ceremony in September, 1963.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 1964

Health, welfare and chaplain services will be continued during the 1964 season and in some cases will be expanded. The Department of Public Welfare will again join with the Pennsylvania State University and the Mennonite Voluntary Service to extend child care and social services in seventeen counties of the state. Plans are being made for eleven or twelve day care centers and twelve social workers to reach as many children as possible.

The Department of Health will expand its Health Project to include eight family health clinics. Depending on the concentration of migrants, five of these will include one physician, two public health nurses, and one registered nurse. The other three will be staffed by a physician, one public health nurse and a registered nurse. Socio-psychological studies will also be made to develop field instruments to help determine family structure, child rearing practices and sub-cultural value systems in an effort to gain understanding of the people and find techniques for reaching them with information and health education, particularly in the areas of pre-natal and child health.

At the same time, one man will be assigned to explore the possibilities of health education in a selected migrant camp. He will study the community organization in the camp and break down the larger crew structure into interest groups in an endeavor to teach the importance of sanitation and good health practices.

Instead of two separate inspections of each camp by representatives of Health and Labor and Industry, there will be a single, all inclusive, inspection by an especially assigned camp inspector from

either of the two departments. The all inclusive camp inspector function will be accomplished by three camp inspectors from Labor and Industry and four from the Health Department. All seven will be trained in all facets of camp inspection. This procedure will assure timely and regular inspections during both pre-season and in-season periods.

The Department of Public Instruction hopes to provide three migrant summer schools through the County School Boards of Adams, Chester and Potter Counties.